

Some days since we briefly stated that one Wm. H. Albright, arrested by the Provost Marshal, had been committed to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. To a certain extent this was in accordance with the facts, as the Provost Marshal had received an official letter from the Governor stating the facts, and asking the military authorities to take charge of the prisoner. It appears, however, that notwithstanding the U. S. military authorities, there has existed some little doubt as to who should take immediate charge of the prisoner, and the latter remained in the custody of the Provost Marshal until yesterday.

Chief Justice Tilton, yesterday, on information of the Provost Marshal, issued a warrant and the U. S. Marshal Gibbs, took possession of the prisoner. At the same time, the Chief Justice decided that while the Provost Marshal had done properly in detaining the prisoner, there was not sufficient evidence to hold him. The authorities at Idaho, who were the witnesses at Gibson's Ferry, and the Indians, went for and bring him back for trial, if there is evidence sufficient. The prisoner, who is going to his home in California, was then released.

Presuming that the case might be tried in this court, we refrained from saying much about it heretofore, not desiring in any manner to prejudice the minds of jurors until the case could be properly tried on sworn evidence.

Information reached the Provost Marshal that on the 11th inst. a man, calling himself Billy Albright, had admitted and attempted to outrage an Indian woman, at Gibson's Ferry over Snake river. Some other Indians interfered, when Albright severely cut one with a knife and shot another. The Provost Marshal was not long in finding the whereabouts of Albright, and in less than two hours after receiving information of the outrage, he was securely confined in the Guard House.

The prisoner admitted when arrested, that he had killed an Indian and thrown his body into Snake river, but insists that the buck was trying to steal his horse.

We have dwelt thus much on this case, to show to lawless and reckless men passing through the Indian Territory, that they will not be allowed hastily to commit outrages on peaceable Indians, and thus jeopardize the peace of the country, or arouse the savages to retaliation against innocent and defenceless whites. So many Indian wars have originated from just such outrages as that alleged against Albright—and prevention is much better than cure. When the Indians find that there is indeed but one law for white and red men, and that outrages on the latter are promptly punished, we may hope for a continuance of peace. Reckless men will, we trust, take warning from the experience of this prisoner, but they can rest assured that the eye of the military and civil authorities are on them. All cases of outrages upon Indians will be promptly inquired into and the guilty punished.

No Testimony.—The lines are down again west of Durango, and, as usual, at the very nick of time when something is occurring, and the community is in the greatest excitement, the telegraphic lines are cut. It is not that we get the news late, but that we get it with anything like promptness and dispatch which has all along characterized the telegraphic lines—and the gentlemen in this city who have charge of the interests of the Company here, have our thanks for numerous favors already conferred, and for their politeness in always furnishing such information as they could consistently with their duties, afford us.

The Case of Albright Arrested by the Provost Guard. (Continued from page 1.)

Major Gibbs, commanding this post, received the greatest amount of spirit, and the 36th Wisconsin Volunteers, under Col. Haskell, who was killed on the 22d of June, while storming the fortifications at Fort Sumter.

He was a young man of great promise, a fine scholar, a sincere Christian, and a true patriot. He was equally the object of the greatest affection and solicitude of his bereaved parents, as he was of his brothers and sisters, who now anxiously mourn his untimely fate.

Thus are the ties of family and kindred ruthlessly severed; hearts are agonized and hearthstones made desolate; the land is filled with mourning, and thousands of good hearts go down in sorrow to the grave, mourning their lost ones. Thousands of innocent victims are immolated on the bloody altars of a proslavery fanatic, to perpetuate and foster one of the most brutalizing institutions of this or any other age.

REPORTED UNLAWFUL LABORERS.—The Stockton Independent of July 11th, gives publication to the following:

George Silverbrook, a Jew, recently from the Union army, where he served two years, arrived in this city, the other day, on his way to Mariposa, on a visit to a brother and sister whom he had not seen for sixteen years. He says that he has no means of knowing the sentiment of the Jews in California, in regard to the war; but he vouches for their loyalty generally throughout the States, struggling against the rebellion. He is from New York, and served in the 31st New York Volunteers. During the term of his service he fought under four different Generals. First, under McDowell, at Bull Run; second, under McClellan, at the seven days' fight near Richmond, at Malvern Hill, West Point, Yorktown and Antietam. His third commander was Gen. Barstide, at Fredericksburg, and fourth, under Joe Hooker, at Fredericksburg and across the Rappahannock. He was taken prisoner twice—once under McClellan and once under Joe Hooker. He was shot in the thigh at Sabbath Station, and was cured of his wound by rebel surgeons. He says that there were 100 Jews in the same regiment, only 17 of whom are now surviving, the rest having been killed in battle or died from wounds. In the 66th N. Y. there were 500 Jews; in the 38th, 335. In the 17th, 11th and 40th New York regiments there were also many Jews in the ranks; also hundreds could be found in the volunteer regiments of other States. He says the Jews of the North and West are loyal to the core, and as substantially true to the Union cause and strongly opposed to the rebellion as any class of citizens in the country.

AN INSULTING PUFF.—Alluding to the circumstances that Gen. McDowell and Gov. Low had accepted a complimentary invitation to attend the theater, Brown's Press says: "We see by the play bills that the enterprising and indefatigable Tom Maguire has made an engagement for 'one appearance' at his Opera House, with Maj. Gen. McDowell and Gov. Low, to be supported by a stock company consisting of their several military families. We do not know what inducement is offered to these distinguished gentlemen to make a public exhibition of themselves, but suspect that in the case of the Major-General it is the deputation of 'greenbacks,' which makes the pay of his office inadequate to the support of his family, and compels him to seek other employment."

We doubt whether a more atrocious insult was ever offered to a distinguished soldier. Among right thinking people there can be no dissent from the opinion that the renegade Brown should be used to dredge the accursed mud-muddle, and he will be lucky if some spirited soldier does not resent the indignity by a sound thrashing. Presuming on his own insignificance and cowardice, this renegade Yank has been a pretty good success in having full license to insult and mortify the town.

IN A CINCINNATI, recently, one of Morgan's staff officers, who was in the city on parole, was not recognized by one of the members of the 17th Ohio regiment, in front of the Douglas. Morgan's aide, the rebel, with an oath and said: "You took my gun from me at Vicksburg, and abused me; it is now my turn to knock you down and walk on."

A downy smile has found himself out of items and out of cash, to supply a deficiency in the second enumeration, regales his readers with a very interesting statistical table of his own doings:

Report.	Times.
Been asked to drink.	11,393
Drank.	418
Requested to retract.	11,393
Invited to parties, receptions, presentations, etc., by people liking for puffs.	3,333
Took the bait.	33
Threatened to be whipped.	174
Been whipped.	0
Whipped the other fellow.	4
Didn't come to this.	170
Been provided bottles of champagne, etc., which others box of cigars, etc., if we would go after them.	3,650
Been asked, "What's the news?"	300,000
Told.	13
Didn't know.	200,000
Lied about.	100,000
Been to church.	2
Changed politics.	33
Expected to change will.	33
Sworn off bad habits.	22,000
Shall swear off this year.	22,000
Number of bad habits.	100,000
Gave for charity.	\$5 00
Gave for terrier dog.	\$23 99
Cash on hand.	\$500 00

THE SAN JOSE MERCURY says: A million dollar mortgage was recorded in the office of the Recorder for this county, on the Almaden Quicksilver mine, on Tuesday, June 28th, in favor of George G. Holden and Wm. T. Duncan, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

THE PAYMASTER.—Yesterday Major H. C. Beale, Paymaster U. S. Army, arrived in this city, paid off the Provost Guard, and proceeded to Fort Chaffee, where he will make further disbursements.—Virginia Union, July 17th.

OPPOSES IT.—The Virginia Enterprise opposes the formation of a State Government in Nevada Territory, on the ground that it would be too expensive for a young country of limited resources.

COPPER ORE.—Recently, there were shipped from Stockton, 389 sacks, or 58,200 pounds of Table Mountain copper ore, for San Francisco, in one lot, and in another lot, 600 sacks.—Sac. Union, July 14th.

On the 6th instant, at Kirbyville, Josephine county, Oregon, Samuel Sawyer stabbed and killed E. N. Hughey.

SPLENDID CONDUCT OF NEGRO TROOPS.—From every side evidence accumulates to show that the negro troops are maintaining a splendid reputation for bravery, discipline and steadiness. At Petersburg they did some of the hardest work. General Baldy Smith declares that they cannot be excelled as soldiers, and that he will never hesitate hereafter to send them into any difficult place as readily as white troops. So, too, in the fight in the West where Brig. Gen. Sturgis was defeated, it is declared that the colored troops fought with the greatest desperation, and were the last to give way. After their ammunition had been exhausted many of the negro troops boarded the ammunition train as it was being destroyed, filling their pockets and bosoms with cartridges; others gathering ammunition from cast off cartridge boxes, were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis. It is further stated that one body of infantry, 1,000 strong, which was supposed to have been captured from repeated assaults of rebel cavalry, and arrived at Bolivarville soon after the main column. Another body of 300 negroes arrived later, having escaped by taking by roads, bringing in their arms.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.—The press to think that California is heavily taxed for the support of the United States Government. Such people are in error. The Government pays out more for California than it receives from it. The first six months of this year, Government disbursements in this State amounted to \$5,584,000. During the same period the revenue collected here from all sources amounted to \$1,000,000. It was thus seen that Government is expending in this State upwards of \$2,000,000 per annum more than it receives from the way of revenue. Thus by remitting true to the Union our State is benefited pecuniarily in the amount above named. These considerations alone should prevent secessionists from doing ought to impair the authority of the Government in this State. A Pacific Republic would cost as twice as much as we pay in taxes to the United States Government, but no Pacific Republic could pay back to us \$2,000,000 per annum more than it received from us in the way of taxes.—Sacramento Bee.

A DESERTER DELIVERS HIMSELF UP.—While General McDowell, staff, and invited guests, were on Angel Island yesterday, a man approached the General through one of the officers of the Island, and reported himself a deserter. During the conversation that ensued, he stated that he had deserted seven years ago, and had spent most of the time intervening at work in the mines. The General asked him why he gave himself up; and he replied that he desired to do what was right; intimating that it was entirely a matter of conscience with him. The General was incredulous on this point, and told the man he supposed his failure to make a fortune at mining had induced himself to fall back again upon the Government for support. He left an order for Col. Deigh to examine the facts of the case, and report to him (the General,) for a final decision in reference to it.—American Flag, July 14th.

A Lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Infantry recently met with a sad rebuff at Fort Kearney. The Lieutenant was promenading in full uniform one day, and approached a volunteer sentry, who challenged him with "Halt! who comes there?" The Lieutenant, with contempt in every lineament of his face, exclaimed indignantly, "Ass!" The sentry's reply aptly answered him, "Ass!" and the Lieutenant's counter-sentinel.

WEST MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT, request that a meeting be held at the earliest day practicable, for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of the aforesaid district.

Robt. Pollock,	G. W. Carleton,
Geo. W. Chamberlain,	John Spencer,
Geo. W. List,	Henry Poplar,
Geo. W. Andrews,	Alanson Beebe,
J. Abbott,	Jacob Strook,
Thos. F. McAniff,	Wm. McKane,
Robt. L. Lane,	Geo. B. Tierney,
Upton S. Matthis,	Geo. M. Campbell,
Thos. Snee,	S. H. Stuart,
Gaylor Mord,	Evelyn Dutton,
Walter F. Becker,	Frederick Wallack,
Augustin Lincoln,	T. Shively,
Patrick Heary,	D. Cook,
John Hughes,	John Morris,
Geo. W. Crowley,	John Wigner,
Peter Kristen,	Ulrich S. Melford,
P. D. Butler,	Chas. C. Green,
Ira M. Buchanan,	James W. Yeocham,

and many others.

MINING NOTICE.—THE Miners of West Mountain District will hold a meeting on the 2d of August, at the Jordan Bridge, S. E. 1/4, at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of amending and revising the laws of said district.

Senator Gwin and his Critics

There is one position on earth which is thoroughly calculated to clothe and reflect dignity and fame upon the human character, it may be found in the person and position of an American United States Senator, in the Capital of the nation—discharging his whole duty like an honest, pure and upright Statesman, fearless of the vindictive assaults of the many doubtful Union fault-finders, who are prone to criticize his every act, and who are ever busy impugning his motives and traducing his character.

In Senator Conness, California has one man who occupies the character and position we have named. We would not be unfair, or detract from the merit of some of the distinguished men who have filled Senatorial and Congressional seats, in representing the shores of the Pacific in Washington; but when the indignant and unkind criticism can go so far as to attempt to lessen the true character and influence of a good and able man, for the purpose of gratifying some petty personal revenge, we deem the wrong, and motives of the slights and slurs, beneath the dignity of honest contempt.

John Conness has made his way by his own meritorious acts to the highest post of honor he could reach within the gift of a grateful republic—and while his name is honored, and a word of praise in the mouths of the laboring masses of California and Nevada Territory, for his patriotism and love of country, as well as for his wise course and eminent services in the Senate of the United States in staying the heavy hand of taxation upon our industrial interests, some of his predecessors will be held up to future generations with scorn. We would advise the jealous whiners—whenever they find too much bile and hate accumulating against Senator Conness—to relieve themselves by illustrating the virtues of the late Senator Gwin, of California, and later, an unreliable medium of news to the rebellious States, and later still an exiled patriot, playing the character of spittoon to his Imperial Majesty the bastard Prince and usurper of France. How insignificant must the venerable trickster appear, and to what depths must his manhood fall, when compared with a plain, honest man, actuated by high and elevated purposes? For years the old *Lime Point* was the leader and originator of every scheme of villainy perpetrated upon the treasury of the United States, and of every imposition practiced upon the people of the Pacific Coast. While disgracing the Senate with his presence, as well as falsifying the proud position he assumed to fill as a Senator, he was studying in what manner he could best betray the dearest interest of the people of the Pacific Coast, in the matter of the Pacific Railroad, by subserving his pecuniary interest in the light of a pensioner and bribed tool, in the service of the Pacific Mail steamship Company. In fact no one act of his whole political life is without and free from the motive of selfish and personal gain.

When asking appropriations in the Senate for our coast and harbor defenses, but very few suspected that his political parasites were engaged in the work of forging affidavits to give an exorbitant value to the celebrated *Lime Point*, in order to open one more channel through which the house of Gwin might perpetrate another grand swindle upon the Government. What the Duke de Lime Point failed to do, the honest statesman of the land might have thanked heaven; what he did do, and with the motives with which he did it, infamy might well have claimed it for her own. Yet this miserable bankrupt, repudiating and defaulting

Mississippi, who was the very pillar of the Pacific coast, and his followers from the public will, high apologists amongst the Union editorial grannies, who would fain disparage the worth and service of John Conness. How strange it is that the correspondents of some of those papers which essay to find fault with every act of our Senator, while they can speak with condescending grace and kindness of old Gwin, who is cringing upon bended knees at the feet of the tyrants of the old world and debauchees of Paris, supplicating the intervention of monarchy in Mexico with the hope of relieving our Government in a war with foreign powers, and affording thereby another slight chance for the downfall of American liberty.—*Virginia Union*, July 16.

Special Notice
MR. THOMAS GATES is the authorized Agent for the Daily Union, Nevada Territory. All orders for Advertising, Subscription and Job Work, left with him will be promptly attended to.

RUSH VALLEY SMELTING COMPANY.
THE RUSH VALLEY SMELTING COMPANY is now open for business at 12 o'clock on Saturday evening, (the 24th inst.) at the Post & Assistant's office, Camp Douglas. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
GEO. H. E. W. BUCKER, Secretary.
J. E. K. REID, President.
July 23rd.

Signor FRANCO,
THE WORLD RENOWNED
STONE EATER
AND
SWORD SWALLOWER
Is now on Exhibition for a few days only in
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Reese's Building Main Street, a few doors south of the Salt Lake House.
July 15th

LATEST OPENINGS!

SIEGEL & CO.
respectfully inform the Public that they have just

received their splendid stock of
Gentlemen's Clothing and
Furnishing Goods;
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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THE PACIFIC COAST

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ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD

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